

PROSHKINA-LAVRENKO, A.I.

Recent and fossil Silicoflagellatae and Eubriidae of the Black
Sea Basin. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 2 no.12:142-175 '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Black Sea region--Flagellata)

SHIKHOBALOV, S.P., otv.red.; GUTMAN, S.G., red.; KACHANOV, L.M., red.;
KRASNOV, V.M., red.; MAKSUTOVA, T.D., red.; PRIGOROVSKIY, N.I.,
red.; PROSHKO, V.M., red.; ROZANOV, N.S., red.; EDEL'SHEYN,
Ye.I., red.; SHCHEMELEVA, Ye.V., red.; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhn.red.

[Polarization optical method for stress analysis; proceedings of the
conference of February 13-21, 1958] Poliarizatsionno-opticheski
metod issledovaniia napriazhenii; trudy konferentsii 13-21 fevralia
1958 goda. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr.univ., 1960. 450 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Strains and stresses) (Optical measurements)

PROSHKOV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Ways for improving yarn winding. Tekst. prom. 18 no.2:39-42
F '58. (MIRA 13:3)

(Yarn)

PROSHKOV, A.F.

Slotted drum eccentrics for winding mechanisms. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.2:138-144 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Spinning machinery)

ACCESSION NO: AP4004840

S/0181/63/005/012/3378/3389

AUTHORS: Keldy*sh, L. V.; Proshko, G. P.

TITLE: Infrared absorption in heavily doped Ge

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 12, 1963, 3378-3389

TOPIC TAGS: infrared absorption, germanium, absorption edge, compensated germanium absorption, doped germanium, absorption edge shift, heavily doped germanium, compensated germanium

ABSTRACT: Samples for this study were cut from rods grown from a melt along the [11] direction, and single compensated crystals were obtained by introducing donor impurities into a melt containing acceptor impurities (gallium). The authors measured the absorption in heavily doped compensated Ge. They discovered that the edge of the absorption band is displaced toward the longer wave lengths and that this displacement differs substantially from cross-over and indirect transitions. In the zone of indirect transitions there is also a substantial difference between the shift in As-doped Ge and the shift in Sb-doped Ge. The shift depends not only on concentration but also on the nature of the impurities. In As-doped samples the shift is noted at concentrations on the order of 10^{18} cm^{-3} , and it becomes rapidly

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NO: AP4004840

greater (to ~ 0.05 ev at $n \approx 2 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$), then remains practically steady till the maximum concentration is reached ($n \sim 1.5 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-3}$). In Sb-doped samples the displacement appears only at concentrations of $\sim 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ or more. The authors have shown that all these results may be qualitatively explained by considering the difference in effective masses of electrons during cross-over and indirect transition and also by considering the difference in efficiency of As and Sb atoms for transmitting the pulse in indirect transition. Changes in thermal width of the forbidden band, when doping is strong, and changes in the optical forbidden band corresponding to different transitions may be completely different. "The authors express their sincere thanks to A. P. Shotov and V. S. Bagayev for discussing the results and for valuable suggestions, to V. I. Fistul' and Ye. P. Rashevskaya for making the chemical and spectral analysis and the reflection measurements, and also to V. I. Magalyas and L. M. Novak for their aid in the work." Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table, and 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskii institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR, Moscow (Physical Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27May63

DATE ACQ: 05Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

KELDYSH, L.V.; PROSHKO, G.P.

Infrared absorption in heavily alloyed germanium. Fiz. tver. tela 5
no.12:3378-3389 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Fizicheskii institut imeni Lebedeva AN SSSR, Moskva.

BAGAYEV, V.S.; PROSHKO, G.P.; SHOTOV, A.P.

Infrared absorption in heavily doped germanium.
Fiz. tver. tela 4 no.11:3228-3235 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR,
Moskva.

(Infrared rays)
(Germanium)

L 27600-66

ACC NR: AP6018411

SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/66/032/003/0377/0378

AUTHOR: Kobrin, M. M.; Proshko, V. M.; Sorokin, L. S.

ORG: Central Scientific Research Institute of Structural Designs (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy)

TITLE: Use of analog computers to determine residual stresses

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 32, no. 3, 1966, 377-378

TOPIC TAGS: stress analysis, digital computer, residual computer/MN-8 analog computer

ABSTRACT: The authors start out by stating that in an earlier article (Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, Vol 31, No 4, Apr 65, p 500) they reported the results of having used a digital computer to determine residual stresses. In this work they briefly described their results in an effort to determine the feasibility of using an analog computer to achieve the same data.

Residual stresses were determined for a steel cylinder (156 mm in diameter, 134 mm long) using an MN-8 analog computer. The cylinder had been surface cold-worked. Strain curves were plotted from experimental data obtained in the process of layer sectioning of the cylinder. This data was also stored in the computer. A structural diagram of the analog computer is given which shows the function of each block. Satisfactory coincidence of the stress strain-curves allowed the conclusion to be made that analog computers can be successfully used to determine residual stresses in materials. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1 CC

UDC: 681.142

PROSHKO, V.M.

PROSHKO, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk dots.

Theoretical study of the photoelastic method of solving three-dimensional problems. Trudy MIIT no.91:91-102 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Photoelasticity)

PROSHKO, V.M.
PROSHKO, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk dots.

Using composite models for investigating three-dimensional
problems by the photoelastic method. Trudy MIIT no.91:143-148
'57. (MIRA 11:2)

(Photoelasticity)

PROSHKO, V.M. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Making models for the determination of stresses by the optical
method. Issl. po teor. sooruzh. no. 4:266-274 '49. (MLR 10:8)
(Photoelasticity)

PROSHKO, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk (Moskva)

Variation of the derivation of Saint-Venant's compatibility
equation. Issl. po teor. sooruzh. no.8:579-580 '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Strains and stresses)

PROSHKO, V. M.

"Instruments for the Determination of the Roots of Systems of Linear Equation,"
Uspekhi Matemat Nauk. 1, Nos. 5-6, 1946.

U-1493, 27 Sep 51

PROSHKO, V. M.

Pribory Dlya Opredeleniya Korney Sistem Lineynykh Uravneniy. Upekhi Matem. Nauk ,
1 = 5-6 (15 -16), (1946), 41-42.

Elektricheskiy Pribor Dlya Resheniya Sistemy Sovmestnykh Lineynykh Algebraicheskikh Uravneniy. Trudy Matem. in-ta in. Steklova, 22 (1947), 117-128.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947

edited by Kurosh, A. G.,

Markushevich, A. I.,

Rashevskiy, P. K.

Moscow - Leningrad, 1948.

PROSHKO, V. M.

21655 PROSHKO, V. M. Modelirovaniye v sluchaye. opredeleniya
napryazheniy opticheskim metodom. V sbi Issledovaniya po
teorii soobuzheniy. Vyp. 4, M. -L., 1949, s. 3-22.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, no. 29, Moskva, 1949

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 98 (USSR) SOV/124-58-10-11380

AUTHOR: Proshko, V.M.

TITLE: A Theoretical Investigation of the Solution of the Three-dimensional Problem by Polarization Optics (Teoreticheskoye issledovaniye resheniya ob'yemnoy zadachi polarizatsionno-opticheskim metodom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1957, Nr 91, pp 91-102

ABSTRACT: The Maxwell equations describing the propagation of electromagnetic vibrations in a medium are used as the basis for deriving differential expressions for the relations between the components of the dielectric-constant tensor and the components of the light vector for cases in which the quasi-major stresses in the wave-front plane change little or not at all in direction. When the angle of direction of the major stresses varies linearly with distance along the beam, these equations reduce to the equations of Drucker and Mindlin (Drucker, D., and Mindlin, R., J. Appl. Phys., 1940, Vol 11, p 124). The possibility of deriving corresponding interference-band patterns for various stressed states by numerical solution of these equations is noted. No examples of this are offered. N.I. Prigorov, kiy

Card 1/1

PROSHKO, V.M.

Electrical device for solving systems of simultaneous linear
algebraic equations. Trudy Mat.inst. 20:117-128 '47. (MLRA 9:3)
(Equations) (Electromechanical analogies)

KOBRIN, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; PROSHKO, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk,
dotsent; SORKIN, L.S., aspirant

Using analytic methods and electronic computers in calculating
residual stresses. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.10;
78-92 '64 (MIRA 1821)

1. Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

PROSHKO, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Using the optical method in solving the volumetric problem.

Trudy MIIT no.131:168-177 '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Photoelasticity)

ROBRIN, M.M.; PROSHKO, V.M.; KORIN, I.S.

Use of electronic digital computers in determining residual stresses. Zav. lab. 31 no.4:500-502 '65.

(MIRA 18410)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aviatzheniya i konstruktsiy i Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

LAPIKOV, N.; PROSHKO, Ya. _____

Legal consultation on a communal basis. Sov. profsoyuzy 17.
no.7:42 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya komiteta profsoyuza Nizhne-Tagil'skogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata im. V. I. Lenina (for Lapikov). 2. Zaveduyushchiy neshtatnoy yuridicheskoy konsul'tatsiyey Nizhne-Tagil'skogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata im. V. I. Lenina (for Proshko).

(Labor laws and legislation)

PROSHKO, Ya.

Rights of an enterprise and production administration. Sots.trud.
8 no.3:103-105 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Predsedatel' komissii po truda i zarabotnoy plate zavodskogo
komiteta. Nizhne-Tagil'skogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata imeni
V.I.Lenina.

(Industrial management)

PROSHKO, Ya.

Industrial management and the department of labor. Sots. trud 7 no.11:
62-65 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Strashiy izhener otdela organizatsii truda, predsedatel' komissi
zarabotnoy platy zavodskogo komiteta Nizhne-Tagil'skogo metallurgicheskogo
kombinata im. V.I.Lenina.

(Steel industry)

PROSHKO, Ya.

We should regularize the remuneration for overtime and part-time
work. Sots.trud. 7 no.6:134-135 Je '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Starshiy inzhener otdela organizatsii truda Nizhnetagil'skogo
metallurgicheskogo kombinata.
(Wages)

PROSHKOV, A.F.

Analytic design of winder eccentrics. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.
prom. no.4:171-181 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Textile machinery) (Mechanics, Analytic)

PROSEKOV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, assist.

Problems connected with winding thread. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
tekhn. tekst. prom. no.1:169-180 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Spinning)

PROSHKOV, A.F.

New reeling mechanisms. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom.
no. 2:136-143 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Reels (Textile machinery))

PROSHKOV, A.F.; YAKUBOVSKIY, Yu.V., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk,
retsensent; KUBAREV, V.I., inzh., red.; TAIKOVA, A.L.,
red.izd-va; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.

[Study and design of winding mechanisms] Issledovanie i
proektirovanie motal'nykh mekhanizmov. Moskva, Mashgiz,
1963. 314 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Spinning machinery)

PROSHKOV, A.F.

Study and design of the traversing gear reductor of the thread
guide. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.6:146-153 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Spinning machinery)

PROSHKOV, A.F.

Investigating mechanisms imparting movements to the yarn.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.1:137-146 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Spinning machinery)

PROSHKOV, A. F., Aspirant —

"An Analysis of Double-Eccentric Distribution Mechanisms
on Spinning and Twisting Machines for Artificial and Synthetic
Fibers." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Textile Inst, 21 Oct 54.
(VM, 11 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR
Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

PROSHKOV, A.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Conditions for using large packages on twisting machines. Tekst.
prom. 16 no.3:34-38 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Spinning)

PROSHLYAKOV, B.K.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.M.

Reef formations in the southern Emba region. Trud MINKHGP
no.38:144-148 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Emba region--Reefs)

PROSHKO, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Using the optical method for solving volume problem in the theory
of elasticity. Trudy TSNIS, no.4:108-146 '52. (MIRA 12:1)
(Photoelasticity)

PROSHKOV, A.F.; ALYAVDIN, N.A.

Forming of packages of a complex shape. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn. tekst.
prom. no.5:68-73 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

PROSHKOV, A.F.

Forming packages with straight and beveled end faces. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; tekhn.tekst.prom. no.6:82-92 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Yarn) (Textile machinery)

SOV/124-58-5-6237

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 163 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Proshkov, V.M.

TITLE: Use of Composite Models for the Investigation of Spatial Problems by the Method of Photoelasticity (Primeneniye sostavnykh modeley dlya issledovaniya ob'yemnykh zadach metodom fotouprugosti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., 1957, Nr 91, pp 143-148

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Topology 2. Photoelastic materials--Applications

Card 1/1

Proshkovich, M.F.

137-58-2-4419

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 303 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Proshkovich, M. F., Faleyev, P. V.

TITLE: Analytical Determination of Selenium and Tellurium in Ores and Ore-reduction Products (Analiticheskoye opredeleniye selena i tellura v rudakh i produktakh ikh peredela)

PERIODICAL: Obogashcheniye rud, 1957, Nr 2, pp 21-24

ABSTRACT: To determine the Se and Te in ores and ore-reduction products a 20-40 gram batch (sometimes 0.5-2.0 kg) was dissolved in a mixture of HNO_3 and H_2SO_4 or in a mixture of aqua regia and H_2SO_4 (in the presence of Ag). Dissolving it in each of the mentioned acids separately involved a partial loss of Se. Evaporation as a means of removing the HNO_3 was not practicable because of the large quantity of salts present, for which reason the solution was subjected to evaporation only until the salts started to crystallize, whereupon H_2O , HCl , and formaldehyde were added. It was possible to decompose the batch by heating it with Br_2 and HBr , which resulted in a complete separation of the volatile SeBr_4 . Separating the Se and Te from the platinoids could be done by precipitating the $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SeO}_3)_3$ and $\text{Fe}_2(\text{TeO}_3)_3$

Card 1/2

137-58-2-4419

Analytical Determination of Selenium (cont.)

together with the $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ and ZnO at pH 5.2. To this end, the Se, Te, and precious metals were first precipitated out with SnCl_2 ; the precipitate was dissolved in aqua regia; ammonium iron alum was added to the solution; the NaOH was neutralized; NaON_2 was added to keep the platinoids in the solution, and, with an aqueous emulsion of ZnO , the pH value was established. Precipitation was repeated once or twice by dissolving the precipitate in a weak solution of HCl . To separate Se and Te, the Se precipitated with hydrazine in an 80% solution (by volume) of HCl . The Te was precipitated from the filtrate with SnCl_2 in a 15-20% HCl solution. Determination of the Se and Te was completed by volumetric and colorimetric means.

N.G.

1. ~~Ores-Selenium-Determination~~ 2. ~~Ores-Tellurium-Determination~~

Card 2/2

PROSHLYAKOV, A., marshal inzhenernykh voysk

Soldiers with the ensignia of the engineer troops. Voen.vest.
43 no.7:23-26 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

PROSHLYAKOV, A.I.; ZHELEZNYKH, V.I.; BYCHEVSKIY, B.V.; ZOTOV, V.F.;
LYAMIN, N.I.; IVANOV, D.S.; BLAGOSLAVOV, B.V.; BARANOV, N.P.
PANKOV, M.A.; OGORODNIKOV, V.A.; FILOMENKO-BORODICH, M.M.;
IL'YASEVICH, S.A.; RABINOVICH, I.M.; OLISOV, B.A.; DAVYDOV,
S.S.; ZIMIN, D.D.; SHPERK, B.F.; USKOV, V.N.; BUZNIK, P.K.

Boris Aleksandrovich Olivetskii; obituary. Voen.-inzh.zhur.
101 no.12:42 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Olivetskii, Boris Aleksandrovich, 1896-1957)

VASIL'YEV, Yu.M.; PROSHLYAKOV, B.K.

Petrographic peculiarities of the Carboniferous of the South Mba
upheaval. Dokl. AN SSSR 115 no.5:968-970 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. I.M. Gubkina. Predstavleno
akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.
(Mba--Geology, Stratigraphic)

20-119-4-31/60

AUTHOR: Proshlyakov, B. K.

TITLE: Vanadium in Oil-Bearing Carbonate Rocks of the Paleogene of North Ferghana (Vanadiy v neftesoderzhashchikh karbonatnykh porodakh paleogena Severnoy Fergany)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 4, pp. 741-744 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the distribution and the reaction of vanadium in epigenesis processes is discussed. Data from the oil-bearing stratum VII of the Alayskiy stage served for this purpose. The investigated samples came from different geological conditions: the rocks were considerably oxidized in exposures and near the surface. There was little organic carbon (0.01 - 0.03%), sulfide sulfur was lacking; they were colored brown or greyish-pink by iron in oxide form. Limonite-pseudomorphoses (after pyrite) and single places which are not yet oxidized indicate a previous reducing medium. Vanadium occurs in the oxidized as well as in the unoxidized species of the rocks ($5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ - $4 \cdot 10^{-3}\%$) which is typical of calcites.

Card 1/4

Vanadium in Oil-Bearing Carbonate Rocks of the Paleogene
of North Ferghana

20-119-4-31/60

Otherwise its quantity in single samples increased up to several hundredths, and even tenths %. This is the case in places which correspond to the coastal zone of the paleo-basin. No connection could be found between the vanadium content of calcite rock and the vanadium content of the separate fractions of insoluble residue. Also highly oxidized rocks (without bitumen) such a connection cannot be found. Vanadium is found to be more stable than these two groups of compounds (figure 1). The nature of the frequently cited relationship between vanadium and sulfur (references 1, 8) has not been fully explained. The assumption that vanadium compounds occur only as accompanying compounds of sulfides in a reducing medium is rather probable. In order to clarify the vanadium reaction during epigenesis the rocks and the underground waters draining them were analyzed. Table 1 shows that vanadium is concentrated in grey colored carbonate rocks in the migration tracks of the waters at stylolite seams and fissures together with loam particles, pyrite, organic substance, and bitumen. The vanadium content is reduced

Card 2/4

Vanadium in Oil-Bearing Carbonate Rocks of the Paleogene 20-119-4-31/60
of North Ferghana

in such places oxidizing conditions, compared to its content in the rocks. Table 2 shows a very low vanadium content in the underground waters (hundredths and thousandths of % of the dry residue). In spite of mineralization which was greater 1.5 times or twice, vanadium was not found in waters of the grey-colored rocks. Thus vanadium is washed out from the rocks in the oxidation zone and concentrated under reducing conditions with active participation of the water which washes out the CaCO_3 . A part of the vanadium is doubtlessly accumulated in consequence of reduction reactions from underground waters. Organic substances, especially bitumen, play an important role here. The latter can in no case form a source of vanadium in the rocks. Figure 4 gives analytic results of vanadium and bitumen. Hence follows that the conditions between these can differ to a great extent. In spite of this a certain regularity is to be observed. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

Vanadium in Oil-Bearing Carbonate Rocks of the Paleogene 20-119-4-31/60
of North Ferghana

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. I. M. Gubkina
(Moscow Petroleum Institute imeni I. M. Gubkin)

PRESENTED: September 23, 1957, by S. I. Mironov, Member, Academy
of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: September 20, 1957

Card 4/4

PROSHLYAKOV, B.K.

Lithological characteristics and conditions governing the formation of Triassic rocks in the central part of the Caspian Depression. Trudy MINKHIGP no.38:133-143 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Caspian Depression--Rocks, Sedimentary)

PROSHLYAKOV, B.K.

Lithofacies of Albian sediments in central and eastern Ciscaucasia.
Sov.geol. 6 no.2:72-81 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
imeni I.M.Gubkina.
(Caucasus, Northern—Rocks, Sedimentary)

BOGACHEVA, M.I.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.M.; PROSHLYAKOV, B.K.; CHARYGIN, M.M.;
SHLEYFER, A.G.

Unique Triassic cross section in the Aralsorsk extra-deep
borehole (Caspian Lowland). Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.3:629-632
N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlen-
nosti im. I.M. Gubkina. Submitted May 27, 1965.

PROSHLYAKOV, B.K.

Reservoir properties as related to the depth of rocks and their
lithological composition. Geol. nefti i gaza 4 no. 12:24-29
D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
im. akad. Gubkina.

(Petroleum geology)

PROSHLYAKOV, B.K.

Relation between the collecting properties and the composition
of rocks. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no. 5:29-34 '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. akad. I.M.Gubkina.
(Terek Valley--Petroleum geology)
(Terek Valley--Gas, Natural--Geology)

PROSHLYAKOV, B.K.

Some features of the distribution of chemical elements in
oil-bearing carbonate rocks. Trudy MINKHIGP no.25:245-267
'59. (MIRA 15:5)

(Fergana—Petroleum geology)

PROSHLYAKOV, B.K.

Lithologic characteristics and reservoir properties of Tertiary
sediments in the central part of the Caspian Lowland. Trudy
MINKHIGP no.36:35-48 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Caspian Lowland--Petroleum geology)
(Caspian Lowland--Gas, Natural--Geology)

PROSHLYAKOV, B. K.

20-5-32/54

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, Yu. M. and
Proshlyakov, B. K.

TITLE: The Petrographic Peculiarities of the Carboniferous
of the South Emba Upheaval (Petrograficheskiye
osobennosti karbona Yuzhno-Embenskogo podnyatiya).

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 5,
pp. 968-970 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Recently the question of the character and the origin
of the carboniferous deposits which were discovered
by bore-holes in the said elevation, were discussed.
Some experts were of opinion that these sediments re-
present typical formations of plateaus which, according
to their composition, are very much related to those
belonging to the "syneklisis" of Moscow. The petro-
graphical investigations of the rocks by the authors
supplied additional material which permits a critical
consideration of the above conclusion. The super-
carboniferous lime-stones are conspicuous even in case
of a superficial macroscopic observation by their
extremely intensive condition of recrystallization and

CARD 1/5

The Petrographic Peculiarities of the Carboniferous of the 20-5-32/54
South Emba Upheaval

by their maximum solidification. They are transparent at fine fissures and may be classified among the marble-like lime-stones. The loams occurring in this area are similarly converted, so that they almost entirely lost their aptitude for plastic deformation. The material from the microscopical studies, in comparison to the similar formations of the basin of Moscow, is still of greater interest. There are no pores determinable in the Emba lime-stones, not even in case of 160 X. Substantial differences are also noticed in the structure of both species of lime-stone: The Emba lime stones show a mosaic structure and may be considered as middle crystalline, according to their grainsize (0,08-0,25 mm) Fauna residues are found in the lime stones of both areas. A great number of coral skeletons, "formaniferous" shells, splinters of "Echinoderm" shields, "Ostrakode" shells, etc exist in the "Podol" limes of Moscow. They are well conserved and easily determinable.

CARD 2/5

The Petrographic Peculiarities of the Carboniferous of the South Emba Upheaval 20-5-32/54

Incomparably smaller quantities of these residues are found in the Emba lime. Due to an intensive recrystallization their structure has been largely distorted and deformed, which renders the determination of their belonging to a specific species considerably difficult, if it does not prevent it entirely. Maybe, there once has been a greater number of these residues which have, however, become unrecognizable by recrystallization. It hence follows that the limes of Moscow have not suffered any substantial conversions. On the other hand, there are, moreover, still traces of an arrangement of the initially accidental orientation of particles, as well as of solidification and contraction shrinkage. This proves a strange metamorphization (even if it has not been fully developed) of the carboniferous sediments of the South Emba elevation. In this context, the increased pressure may be considered a leading factor. Presumably, the following paleotectonical conditions of the two areas have also been substantially different from each other. Those of Moscow are typical plateau deposits.

CARD 3/5

The Petrographic Peculiarities of the Carboniferous of the South Emba Upheaval 20-5-32/54

The Emba formations of the same age show deviating and divergent features. The listed petrographical peculiarities - besides the occurrence of terrigenous layers of several hundred meters of thickness - do not permit the Emba limes to be considered as typical plateau formations. These formations - on the contrary - were much more closely related to the formation of folds and the zone of "Herzynides" embedded nearly than with the processes which occurred at that time in the interior of the Russian plateau. Therefore it would be more correct to consider the South Emba elevation not as a typical plateau formation, but as a peculiar tectonic element which occurs within the range of boundary flexion. A practically important conclusion may be drawn from this: As far as the carboniferous masses occur in this area in solidified and recrystallized condition, their porosity and "collector" properties can scarcely be favorable for the discovery of exploitable petroleum deposits. Maybe there is an analogy with the area of the Aktyubinsk-Ural where all efforts to find exploitable petroleum have

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The Petrographic Peculiarities of the Carboniferous of the South Emba Upheaval 20-5-32/54

failed up to the present. Perhaps it would be more advisable to consider the "terrigenous carboniferous masses more carefully. There are 3 figures (5 micro-photographs) and 7 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow-Institute for Petroleum Research imeni I. M. Gubkin (Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. I. M. Gubkina).

PRESENTED: By D. I. Shcherbakov, Academician, February 28, 1957

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

CARD 5/5

PROSHLETSOV, N. L.

Grinding and Polishing

Grinding of drills for drilling deep holes. Stan. i instr., 23, no. 4, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

PROSHLYAKOV, A.I., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz, gneral-polkovnik inzh. voysk.

Combat history of the engineers of the Soviet Army. Voen.-inzh.
zhur. 101 no.2:7-14 P '58.

(MIRA 11:3)

(Military engineering)

DANCHEV, V.I.; KORNILOV, A.M.; NBYMYSHEV, M.V.; OL'KHA, V.V.;
PROSHLYAKOV, B.K.; STRELYANOV, M.P.; SYTNIKOV, M.P.

Uranium mineralization in carbonate sedimentary rocks.
Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.6:27-38 M-D '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Uranium ores)

PROSHLYAKOV, B.E.

Vanadium in oil-bearing carbonate rocks of the paleogene of North
Fergana. Dokl. AN SSSR 119 no.4:741-744 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. I.M. Gubkina. Predstavleno
akademikom S.I. Smirnovym.
(Fergana—Vanadium ores)

^{YA}
PROSHCHIKOVA, N.F., Cand Chem Sci—(diss) "Phenomena of gel ~~like~~ for-
mation in ~~the~~ copolymer solutions of methylmethacrylate and methacrylic
acid." Mos, 1958. 10 pp (Min of Chem Industry USSR. Order of Labor Red
Banner Sci Res Phys-Chem Inst in L. YA. Karpov), 100 copies (IL,26-58,106)

-25-

DAVIDOV, A.; KUNYAVSKIY, M.; MAL'EVICH, L.; PROSELYAKOV, V.P.: Prinimani
uchastie: SHAPPO, A.F.; CHERVYAKOV, P.Ya.; OHL'YANCHIK, M.F.,
starshiy inzh.; REVUTSKIY, F.A., starshiy pochvoved; GUSEL'NIKOVA,
O.I., inzh.; GORN, Ye.R., tekhnik; MOR'KOVINA, T.N., tekhnik.
BONDARENKO, M., red.; BAKHTIYAROV, A., tekhn.red.

[General plan for organizing the territory of the Golodnaya Steppe]
General'naya skhema organizatsii territorii Golodnoi stepi.
Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR, 1958. 189 p.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Golodnaya Steppe--Agriculture)

69-58-2 -12/23

AUTHORS: Proshlyakova, N.F., Zubov, P.I., Kargin, V.A.

TITLE: The Structure of Gels. 12. The Preparation of Gels From Co-Polymer Solutions of Methyl Methacrylate and Methacrylic Acid (Stroyeniye studney. 12. Polucheniye studney iz rastvorov sopolimera metilmetakrilata i metakrilovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 2, pp 199-201 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the gel formation on the quantity of inter-molecular bonds has not been sufficiently investigated. In this article, a synthetic polymer of known composition and structure, viz. the copolymer of methyl methacrylate and methacrylic acid, as used in order to study the influence of certain groups and bonds on the gel formation. In the studied copolymer, a certain number of carboxyl groups is present which makes the formation of net structures by means of bivalent metal oxide solutions possible. The results of thermotechnical investigations of diluted (concentration 4.5 g/100 ml) solutions and gels in mixture with cyclohexanon and methyl alcohol (ratio 4 : 1), in the presence of various quantities of SrO, are given. In the solution without addition of SrO, an increase of temperature leads to a

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69-58-2 -12/23

The Structure of Gels. 12. The Preparation of Gels From Co-Polymer Solutions of Methyl Methacrylate and Methacrylic Acid

sharp increase of the deformation. An addition of 2 and 3 % of SrO deflects the deformation curve to higher temperatures, and an addition of 4 % changes the form of the curve. In the studied solution, 4 bonds are formed per every 1,000 links in the presence of 2 % SrO. This is more than the number theoretically calculated. This is due to the formation of bonds other than the chemical salt type of bonds.

There is 1 graph, 1 table, and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 2 English, and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova, Moskva
(Physical-Chemical Institute imeni L.Ya. Karpov, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1957

1. Gels--Structure 2. Gels--Preparation 3. Methyl methacrylate
--Applications 4. Methacrylic acid--Applications

Card 2/2

69-58-2 -13/23

AUTHORS: Proshlyakova, N.F., Zubov, P.I., Kargin, V.A.

TITLE: The Structure of Gels. 13. Investigation of the Properties of Gels of the Co-Polymer Methyl Methacrylate and Methacrylic Acid Containing Monovalent Metals (Stroyeniye studney. 13. Issledovaniye svoystv studney sopolimera metilmetakrilata i metakrilovoy kisloty, soderzhashchikh odnovalentnyye metally)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1958, Vol XX, Nr 2, pp 202-208 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the study of the properties of copolymer solutions, the effect of additions which do not cause chemical bonds between the molecules has been investigated. These additions (NaOH, KOH, TlOH, and ammonia) lead to gel formation at room temperature. The copolymer solution used in the mixture was methyl methacrylate and methacrylic acid in the concentration 4.5 g/ 100 ml with cyclohexanon and ethyl alcohol in the ratio 4 : 1. The deformation developing in 10 sec at a stress of 0.5 g/cm² was measured. The introduction of NaOH deflects the curve to higher temperatures. The comparison of figure 1 and 2 shows that the character of the deformation curve is not changed with the increase

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69-58-2 -13/23

The Structure of Gels. 13. Investigation of the Properties of Gels of the Co-Polymer Methyl Methacrylate and Methacrylic Acid Containing Monovalent Metals

of the polymer solution concentration. Figure 3 shows that the deformation is dependent on the stress within the limits 0.25 to 25 g/cm². Experimental facts demonstrate that the mentioned solutions have properties which are characteristic for elastic systems. The formation of chemical bonds between the molecules is excluded. The cause leading to the formation of a structural network of the gel is the non-chemical interaction of polar salt groups. The deformation of the concentrated gel, containing 15 % caustic soda depending on the temperature at various deformation speeds, is shown in figure 6. The properties of gels of various concentration prepared in the presence of NaOH, and of diluted copolymer solutions, are similar to the properties of gelatine gels and solutions. There are 9 graphs and 5 Soviet references.

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69-58-2 -13/23

The Structure of Gels. 13. Investigation of the Properties of Gels of the Co-Polymer Methyl Methacrylate and Methacrylic Acid Containing Monovalent Metals

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova, Moskva
(Physical-Chemical Institute imeni L.Ya. Karpov, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 25, 1957

1. Gels--Structure 2. Gels--Properties 3. Methyl methacrylate
--Applications 4. Methacrylic acid--Applications

Card 3/3

ZUBOV, P.I.; PROSHLYAKOVA, N.F.

Rheological properties of the solutions of a copolymer of butyl
methacrylate and methacrylic acid. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.3:
8-13 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Methacrylic acid)

(Rheology)

ZUBOV, P.I.; PROSHLYAKOVA, N.F.

Investigating the effect of pigments on the structuration processes
taking place in concentrated solutions of alkyd resins. Lakokras.mst.
1 ikh prim. no.4:13-17 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Resins, Synthetic) (Pigments)

S/074/61/030/004/001/001
B117/B206

AUTHORS: Lipatov, Yu. S., ~~XXXX~~ Proshlyakova, N. F.
TITLE: Modern concepts on gel formation in polymer solutions and on the structure of gels
PERIODICAL: Uspekhi khimii, v. 30, no. 4, 1961, 517-531

TEXT: The authors deal with studies in the field of gel investigation. It was the aim of this paper to study the modern concepts on gel-formation processes in polymer solutions. The authors did not deal in detail with gels developed by swelling of a polymer in any solvent, but restricted themselves to those gels which are produced by gelatinizing of a solution. With regard to the basic conditions of gel formation, the authors came to the following conclusion based on existing data: gel formation only takes place in the case of a reduced solubility of the polymer in the solution. For this reason, all factors affecting the solubility of the polymer have an effect on the process of gel formation. However, gel formation cannot be ascribed only to the loss of solubility. The formation of a continuous net- ✓

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S/074/61/030/004/001/001
B117/B206

Modern concepts on ...

work of macromolecules reacting with one another is necessary for gel formation. In this case, gel formation takes place at reduced solubility, but not the deposition of a precipitate. Every addition to the solution of admixtures which favor the formation of intermolecular bonds, promotes gel formation. Finally the capability of gel formation is also in correlation with the chain structure of the polymer molecule. This is a definite premise for the setup of the network. On the basis of research results in the field of gel formation the authors have drawn the following conclusions: The non-equilibrium gel is a two-phase system while the equilibrium gel is a thermodynamically stable two-component one-phase system. The development of non-equilibrium gelatins is accompanied by a certain change of thermodynamic quantities which characterize the system. The possibility to apply for gels a number of thermodynamic correlations describing the phase transitions is no reason for considering the melting of gelatins as a transition of first order which is accompanied by a strong change of the order of the system and characterized by quite specific thermodynamic parameters. The mechanism of gel formation in polymer solutions is described by the authors in the following way, based on modern conceptions: the process of gel for-

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S/074/61/030/004/001/001
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Modern concepts on ...

mation consists in solid intermolecular bonds being formed of localized (e. g. hydrogen bonds) as well as non-localized type (e. g. Van der Waals' bonds). It is not the interaction of individual molecular chains, but the interaction of secondary formations contained in concentrated solutions, molecule aggregates or molecular chain packages, that is of great importance in the formation of the network. Modern conceptions on the structure of amorphous polymers and the structure of gels permit the conclusion that the molecule distribution in gels is sufficiently ordered. This order is due to the fact that stable secondary formations, such as molecule aggregates and packages, are present in solutions with a certain degree of order. This order must, however, not be compared with the order characteristic of crystalline polymers. The modern conceptions on the nature of gels are confirmed by existing data on their mechanical properties. Generally, the mechanical properties of polymeric gels are similar to those of cross-linked polymers. They are determined by the change of form of chain sections during deformation, viz. they have a rubber-like elasticity. The analogy between gels and networks of cross-linked polymers gives a picture of the effect of the number of cross-links in the network on the mechanical properties of gels. Polymeric gels can show real elastic deformations, i. e.,

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Modern concepts on ...

they are subject to Hooke's law up to fusing temperature. The existence of elastic properties permits the characterization of gels according to the value of the modulus of hardness. The admixtures affecting the gelatinizing process have also a considerable effect on the mechanical properties of gels. The most interesting peculiarity of the mechanical properties of gels is their relaxation behavior. Relaxation shows a strongly different character in diluted and concentrated gels. Diluted gels are subject to Hooke's law over a wide range of deformation rates, the amount of deformation being not dependent on the duration of the action of force. For concentrated gels, however, the amounts of deformations depend the more on the rate of the action of force, the higher the concentration. In this case, Hooke's law is not maintained any more. The relaxation properties of gels depend to a high degree on their production methods. A further peculiarity of the relaxation behavior of gels is the fact that their hardness remains unchanged during relaxation, viz., the total number of bonds does not change. Two peculiarities of the mechanical properties of gels are pointed out in conclusion: 1) the presence of reversible elastic deformations and their dependence on the conditions of formation of the gels; 2) relaxation prop-

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Modern concepts on ...

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B117/B206

erties of gels which depend on their concentration. Although many problems of the study of gels are not yet solved, it is already possible to obtain a somewhat clear picture of the structure and properties of gels. The following Soviet authors are mentioned: V. A. Kargin, S. P. Papkov, Z. A. Rogovin (Ref. 5: ZhFKh, v. 10, 607 (1937); v. 13, 206, (1939)); S. M. Lipatov (Ref. 8: Dokl.na Vses. Konf. po Koll. khimii, Tbilisi, izd. AN SSSR, 1958; Ref. 9: Fiziko-khimiya kolloidov, (Physical Chemistry of Colloids), Goskhimizdat, 1948); P. I. Zubov, Z. N. Zhurkina, V. A. Kargin (Ref. 14: Koll. zh. v. 9, 109 (1947); Ref. 15: Koll.zh., v. 9, 367 (1947)); P. I. Zubov (Ref. 16: Doktorskaya dissertatsiya, (Doctor's dissertation) Fiz-khim. in-t im. L. Ya. Karpova, 1948); S. M. Lipatov, S. M. Fel'dman (Ref.27: Koll. zh. v. 3, 703 (1937); v. 6, 806 (1940)); S. I. Meyerson, S. M. Lipatov (Ref. 28: Koll. zh. v. 17, 230 (1955); S. P. Papkov (Ref. 41: Koll.zh. v. 19, 333 (1957)); V. I. Sharkov, R. K. Boyarskaya (Ref. 42: DAN, v. 108, 99 (1956)); S. M. Lipatov, P. M. Lapin (Ref. 45: Koll. zh., v. 3, 723 (1957)); V. A. Kargin, N. F. Bakeyev (Ref. 50: Koll. zh., v. 19, 1933 (1957)); V. A. Kargin, G. L. Slonimskiy (Ref. 51: ZhFKh, v. 15, 1022 (1941)); (Ref. 52: Usp. khimii, v. 24, 785 (1955)); P. I. Zubov, Z. N. Zhurkina, V. A. Kargin

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Modern concepts on ...

S/074/61/030/004/001/001
B117/B206

(Ref. 54: Koll.zh., v. 16, 109 (1954)); V. A. Kargin, G. L. Slonimskiy, A. I. Kitaygorodskiy (Ref. 57: Koll. zh., v. 19, 120 (1957)); V. A. Kargin, N. F. Bakeyev, Kh. Vergin (Ref. 58: DAN, v. 122, 97 (1958)); L. V. Ivanova-Chumakova, P. A. Rebinder (Ref. 66: Koll. zh., v. 18, 683 (1956)).

The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 32: I. Eldridge, I. Ferry, J. Phys. Chem., v. 58, 992 (1954); Ref. 36: H. Boedtker, P. Doty, H. Phys. Chem., v. 58, 968 (1954); Ref. 37: P. Flory, R. Garnett, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 80, 4836 (1958); Ref. 56: I. Bello, H. Riese, I. Vinograd, J. Phys. Chem., v. 60, 1299 (1956). There are 71 references: 36 Soviet-bloc and 35 non-Soviet-bloc. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

Card 6/6

PROSHLYAKOVA, N.F.; SANAYA, I.F.; YENIKOLOPYAN, N.S.

Polymerization of formaldehyde. Part 1: Order of the reaction in
anionic polymerization. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.11:1632-1637 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

PROSHLYAKOVA, N.F.; SANAYA, I.F.; YENIKOLOPYAN, N.S.

Polymerization of formaldehyde. Part 4: Change in molecular weight of polyformaldehyde in the course of polymerization. Vysokom. soed. 5 no.12:1776-1779 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

KOVSHAROVA, I.N.; PROSHLYAKOVA, V.V.; MEZENTSEV, A.S.; UKHOLINA, R.S.

Similarity between heliomycin and croceomycin. Antibiotiki 9
no.11:980-983 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

UKHOLINA, R.S.; KRUGLYAK, Ye.B.; BORISOVA, V.N.; KOVSHAROVA, I.N.;
PROSHLYAKOVA, V.V.

Production of antibiotics related to olivomycin by various
Actinomyces species. Mikrobiologiya 34 no.1:147-156 Ja-F
'65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.

KUDINOVA, M.K.; KOVSHAROVA, I.N.; PROSHLYAKOVA, V.V.; PROZOROVSKAYA, N.A.;
BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.

Isolation, purification and study of the physicochemical properties of
antineoplastic antibiotics of the encaline group. Antibiotiki 10 no.6:
488-496 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

KRUGLYAK, Ye.B.; UKHOLINA, R.S.; SVESHNIKOVA, M.A.; PROSHLYAKOVA, V.V.;
KOVSHAROVA, I.N.

Isolation and properties of the new antibiotic, 323/58, with
an antitumor action. Antibiotiki 7 no.7:588-593 J1'62.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(CANCER) (ANTIBIOTICS) (CYTOTOXIC DRUGS)

BRAZHNIKOVA, M.G.; KRUGLYAK, Ye.B.; KOVSHAROVA, I.N.; KONSTANTINOVA, N.V.;
PROSHLYAKOVA, V.V.

Isolation, purification and study of some physical-chemical
properties of the new antibiotic olivomycin. Antibiotiki
7 no.3:39-44, Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70729.

Author : Proshtenik, Alaupovich.

Inst :

Title : Application of an Asymmetric Synthesis in the
Determination of the Configuration of Amino
Alcohols and Diamines With Two Adjacent Asymmetric
Hydrogen Atoms.

Orig Pub: Croat. chem. acta, 1957, 29, No 3-4, 393-402.

Abstract: By the use of N-phthaloyl-alanyl-chloride (I)
and dibenzene ester of a n-tetradecyl malonic
acid (II) as starting material in the Bowman synthe-
sis (Bowman R.E.J. Chem. Soc. 1950, 325), the authors
prepared the hydrobromide of D-(-)-2-aminooctadeca-

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YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70729.

none-3 (III), the configuration of which results from the rule of Karrer, Seylen (Liebigs. Ann. Chem., 1938, 534, 247; RZhKhim, 1953, 1608). The reduction (non-catalytic) of III or its oxime, results in the formation of D-(+)-erythro-2-amino octadecanol-3 (IV) and D-(+)-erythro -2,3-diamino octadecane (V) respectively. The configuration of the second asymmetric center (C₃) resulting in a course of an asymmetric synthesis is determined by the rule of Cram (Cram D.I., Abdelhafez F.A., J. Amer. Chem Soc., 1952, 74, 5828). The described transformations open a road for the determination of the configuration of lipid bases: dihydrosphingosine, necrosamine, phytosphingosine. To a suspension of

Card : 2/7

YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70729.

0.084 g-atom of Na powder in 250 ml of C_6H_6 , a solution of 0.084 mole of II in 250 ml of C_6H_6 is added. After the Na has been dissolved ($20^\circ C$, 1-2 hours), 0.084 mole of I in 150 ml of C_6H_6 is added to the above mixture. After ~ 12 hours the contents were poured into water. The product of reaction was extracted with C_6H_6 , the solvent was removed by evaporation and the residue was dissolved in 400 ml of alcohol and was subjected to hydrogenation (2×3 g of Pd/BaSO₄, 3550 ml of H_2 , 12 hours, $20^\circ C$, 750 mm). The product of hydrogenation was dissolved in 50 ml of C_6H_6 whereupon 4.05 g of tetradecyl malonic acid was obtained as a precipitate. From the filtrate

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YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70729

(by a chromatographic separation on 150 g of Al_2O_3) was obtained 35.1% of (-)-2-phthalamido octadecanone-3, m.p. 73-73.5° (from alcohol $[\alpha]$ D- 3.1° (c 11, chloroform). Seven millimoles of the latter were hydrolyzed to III by boiling for 10 hours with 30 ml of glacial CH_3COOH and 25 ml of 66% HBr, yield 32.3%, decomposition temperature 170°C (from ethyl acetate) $[\alpha]^{20}$ D-3.5 (c 3.4, pyridine); 92% yield of the oxime of III, m.p. 123-124° (from ethyl acetate). Five millimoles of the oxime were placed into a thimble of a Soxhlet extractor, in a flask of which, was a solution of 3 g of $LiAlH_4$ in 500 ml of ether (boiling for 50 hours). The ester layer was saturated with

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YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry.General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70729.

HCl, whereupon 69.8 of erythro -V .2HCl was obtained, m.p. 304-306°C (from alcohol-ether), $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 0.86^\circ$ (c 2.69; absolute alcohol). The reduction of the oxime of III in the presence of Pt (from PtO₂) resulted in the formation of 45.9% of the erythro-V.2HCl; the dibenzoyl derivative, m.p. 158-162°C (from alcohol); diacetyl derivative m.p. 127-127°C (from acetonitrile); the product of condensation with CS₂ melted at 88-89°C (from petroleum ether), $[\alpha]_D^{20} - 3.5^\circ$ (c 2.6 absolute alcohol). Upon boiling (12 hours) of 4.1 millimole of III, 1.5 g of LiAlH₄, 500 ml of ether and 50 ml of tetrahydrofurane, there was prepared 77.8% of the erythro-IV. HCl, m.p. 177-179°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 2.2^\circ$ (c 2.78, absolute

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YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70729.

alcohol); N-benzoyl derivative, m.p. 108-109°C
(from aceto nitrile), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -4.05° (c 2.47;
chloroform); diacetyl derivative, m.p. 70-70.5°
(from acetonitrile); N-acetyl derivative (obtained
from previous one upon action of alcoholic 1 N
NaOH at 40-50°C for 1 hour), m.p. 121-122° (from
acetonitrile). The catalytic reduction of III
(as in the case of oxime of III) resulted in the
formation of 56.5% of erythro-IV-HCl and 9.16%
of Threo-IV, m.p. 176-177°, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -0.86°
(c 2.77, absolute alcohol); N-benzoyl derivative,
m.p. 95-96°C (from acetonitrile). By series of
comparative experiments, an easier N \rightarrow O
migration of acyl was demonstrated (upon heating

Card : 6/7

YUGOSLAVIA/Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical
Problems of Organic Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70729.

with an alcoholic HCl solution) for the erythro
IV than that for the threo- IV, thus further con-
firming the accepted configurations. The melting
temperatures cited have not been corrected.

Card : 7/7

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LESNICHIIY, V., mayor; PROSHUNIN, A., kapitan.

Training day on equipment maintenance in communications units. Voen.
sviaz. ll no:3:35-37 M '53. (MIRA 8:3)

(Russia--Army--Signaling)(Communications, Military--Equipment)

17(2,12)

SOV/177-58-9-10/51

AUTHOR: Proshunin, K.T., Major of the Medical Corps

TITLE: Treatment of Tetanus With Preparations Having a Curare-Like Effect (Experimental Observations)

PERIODICAL: Voenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 9, pp 35-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the past years, the Soviet Union developed some synthetic preparations with a curare-like effect, such as pirolakson, paramison, displatsin, etc., which have high effectiveness and no pronounced negative after-effects. These preparations are now successfully used in surgery for weakening the muscles of the abdominal wall in abdominal and thoracoabdominal operations. For studying the possibility and effectiveness of treating tetanus with such Soviet preparations, the author performed experiments on 315 animals. The effectiveness of different dosages, in different injection methods, and application in certain periods of the disease were studied. The tests have

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shown that such preparations cause a considerable reduction, and full disappearance of tetanic rigidity of the muscles and opisthotonos. About 2 or 3 hours following injection, the rigidity of the muscles and opisthotonos reappears in a less pronounced form and after a further 3-7 hours the phenomena are again intensively pronounced. In case a second injection follows after 4 hours, the rigidity of the muscles and opisthotonos diminish again and disappear. A considerable increase of the dose results not only in weakening muscles, extremities and the body but also in paralysis of respiratory musculature which makes artificial respiration necessary. Even small doses have a good therapeutic effect. All tests have proved that these preparations have a favorable influence on the course of tetanus, and that the mortality can be considerably reduced. There is 1 table.

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/10 Neurology Oct 59

5006. USE OF CURARE-LIKE COMPOUNDS IN TETANUS TREATMENT (Russian text) - Proshunin K.T. - VESTN.KHIR. 1959, 82/5 (108-111)

A curarizing drug, diplacin (1:3-phenylenebis ether of hexahydro-2-hydroxy-4-hydroxyethyl-6-hydroxymethylpyrrolopyrrole), administered i.v. once or twice daily to a woman aged 46 yr. was followed by prompt and marked decrease in frequency and severity of generalized convulsions and later by freedom from convulsions for long periods (5-16 hr.) after each injection. The patient recovered. (L,6,8)

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Treatment of tetanus with muscle relaxants. Voen.-med. zhur.
no. 1:52-54 Ja '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(TETANUS) (MUSCLE RELAXANTS)

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Use of curare in controlling convulsions in tetanus; author's abstract.
Zhur. mikrobiol. epid i immun. 31 no.7:135 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(CULVULSIONS) (CURARE) (TETANUS)